



\$500,000 RUBBER THEFT: 7 ARRESTS

THE WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Probably no late tonight and tomorrow; strong easterlies; moderate variable, with fair weather, but cold.
Sun sets 4:56.
Moon sets 11:56.
High tide 1:10 p.m.
Low tide 6:40 a.m.
Temperature 11:00 a.m.: Maximum, 41; minimum, 31.
12 p.m.: Average 38.5; thermometer at 12:00 p.m.
Wind all velocities at 4:30 p.m.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1918

Published by
H. E. Houghton & Co.

PRICE TWO CENTS

BOSTON AMERICAN

FINAL EDITION EXTRA

New England's Greatest Home Newspaper

PROBATIONERS' UNION

POISON WHISKEY BROUGHT \$1,500 BARREL

ALL DENY GUILT IN COURT

Suspected Hose Thieves Are
Held in Heavy Bail by
Judge Bennett

Thefts of rubber hose totaling
in value about \$50,000 from the
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber
Company of Cambridge came to
light today when several men

Vermont Farmer, 78, Weds Somerville Widow, 74

John Martin, seventy-five, a retired farmer of Westfield, Vt., and Mrs. Aurelia Simmons, seventy-four, of No. 181 School street, Somerville, were married in Somerville today.
The ceremony was performed at the rectory of St. Joseph's Church in Union square, by Rev. Christopher McGrath. The bride and bridesmaid were unattended.
The marriage was the result of a friendship of thirty years between the Martin and Simmons families. Martin's wife and Mrs. Simmons' husband died about the same time, several years ago. After the usual period of mourning, the courtship began, and they decided to make the remainder of life's journey together.
The bride, Mrs. Martin, has lived for some years with her son, Stephen D. Martin. The couple will go to live in Westfield in the Spring.

NEW MOVE TO RATIFY TREATY

"Mild Reservationists" in Senate Agree Upon Plan of Compromise

By International News Service.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Reservations to the peace treaty which will meet the views of the majority of the Democrats as well as the "mild reservationists" in the Republican ranks have been decided upon, according to members of the "mild reservationist" group of Senators today.
The essence of the proposed reservations will probably be presented to Senator Hitchcock today by Senator McCarty or Senator Leffert for approval. If he does not announce his approval, the "mild reservationist" will seek other Democrats with whom they can talk. Republicans made it plain that the proposed compromise would not be in the nature of a concession on any of the vital points.
The reservations will be drafted and placed in legislative form by a joint committee authorized by the Senate or operating without authorization, according to present plan. This committee will be divided of partisan lines. The reservations will be the product of an "early ratification" group composed of Republicans and Democrats.
Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

TODAY'S BANK STATEMENT

Boston bank clearings, \$50,000,000.
Boston sub-treasury, credit, \$1,000,000.
New York bank clearings, \$100,000,000.
New York sub-treasury, credit, \$2,000,000.

PROGRESSIVE AMERICANISM

is branded into every department of the

BOSTON AMERICAN

The editorial page emphasizes the best and most helpful thoughts of America's greatest editors.

READ "TODAY"

by ARTHUR BRISBANE
—You'll like it!

Saloon Keeper, Under Arrest, Himself III of Poison Whiskey

Holyoke, Dec. 28.—John Warkowski, a saloonkeeper, scheduled for arraignment on a manslaughter charge today, was removed to the Providence hospital suffering from whiskey poisoning.
Warkowski is the first case of a man charged with distributing and selling alcohol who was overcome by his own deadly beverage.
John Biazek, also a saloonkeeper of No. 137 High street, pleaded not guilty today to manslaughter and was held in \$10,000 bail.

GEORGE ROLLINS IN COURT FOR NEW COUNSEL

George Rollins, sentenced to the death chair for the murder of Ordway Hall, to which murder Jesse Murphy, gunman and convict, has confessed, appears in court today that new counsel may be appointed for him.
At the time of his trial, young Rollins was defended by Attorney Herbert Baker, who has since died. The attorney offered many exceptions during the trial and to carry on these exceptions other counsel will be appointed.
Young Rollins will ask that Miss Thomas L. Walsh and Judge Thomas H. Connolly be appointed to defend him and that will be granted by the court unless the office of the District Attorney makes objection.
The appearance in court of George Rollins marks the last formality preparatory to the presentation of the death sentence of Jesse Murphy, which counsel and others believe not truly prevent young Rollins from being free the convicted boy and his brother Charles, who had been sentenced to the death chair, to which murder Murphy also has confessed.

TO DEMAND KAISER WHEN TREATY IS IN EFFECT

Paris, Dec. 29.—The French and British governments have decided to demand the extradition of the Kaiser immediately after the peace treaty becomes operative, the Echo de Paris stated today.

Could You Use A Hundred Dollars?

That amount plus the interest is what you will draw from this bank when you cash your XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN

25¢ XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$5.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$10.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$15.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$20.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$25.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$30.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
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\$80.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$85.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$90.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$95.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN
\$100.00 XMAS CLUB NOW OPEN

UNION INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

218 Tremont Street, Boston

12 MORE 'WHISKEY' VICTIMS

Hadley Man Runs Amuck After Taking Poisoned Liquid

Hadley, Dec. 28.—Twelve new cases of wood alcohol poisoning have developed here today, all more or less serious. George Cook was one of the victims. The most serious case is of a Polish resident. After taking a few drinks from a bottle labeled whiskey, the victim, who was in the streets of North Hadley, died in only an hour. He was taken into custody by Constable William Knefel and taken to his home in a delirious condition.
The wife and children of this man had all taken a small portion of the poisonous liquor, but are said to be seriously ill.

New York, Dec. 29.—"I am glad you have got me. I will tell all," said Adolph Panerelli today.

With two other men, he was arrested as one of the leaders of the band which distributed the poison whiskey that has killed seventy-nine persons in New England.
Panerelli, who, with John Romano, an undertaker, and Samuel K. Saleeby, a Brooklyn druggist, was arrested by Federal agents, made a dramatic statement.
Declaring himself innocent of the knowledge that the whiskey was deadly he said at the same time being the officers not to take him to Connecticut, where he declared he would be lynched.
Panerelli was taken to police headquarters during the day and severely grilled. Federal and police officers joined in questioning him.
As the death list in New York mounted to ten today, forty-eight continued on Page 2, Column 1.

TELL CANADIANS TO CUT PURCHASES HERE

Washington, Dec. 28.—In an effort to keep the high tide and severely crippled. Federal and police officers joined in questioning him.
As the death list in New York mounted to ten today, forty-eight continued on Page 2, Column 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

6 Park Square, Boston

Deposits on interest
Jan. 1st
and on the first day
of each month.
Last 4 1/2% dividend.

Hunt 'Meanest Thief' Who Took Boy's \$8 Wages

The police today sought a youth, believed to be an excruciating man, who is characterized as the most despicable petty thief to come to their attention. He is accused of robbing fourteen-year-old Edward Call of Jamaica Plain of his pay envelope containing \$8, which was to go towards the support of eight brothers and sisters.
The boy told the police that he met the man on Friday, and the latter offered him work for Saturday afternoon, and a chance to make extra money. The boy said he met the stranger, who took him to an Oliver street building. Before entering he told young Call that he had had business, and asked if the boy had any money. Call said he handed over his pay envelope and never saw the other again.

MAN SHOT IN LEG AT DORCHESTER A. & P. STORE

James A. McDonald of Washington street, Dorchester, was shot by Patrolman Leonard O'Connell today because he did not hear the officer's order to stop. McDonald is in the City Hospital with a bullet in his leg.
According to the story told by the patrolman, he heard a noise inside the Atlantic & Pacific Tea store at No. 1188 Washington street, Dorchester. It was before the opening hour and the patrolman, finding the door locked, went to the back of the building. He had reached the rear door when he saw McDonald in front of the store. He called on the man to halt, and McDonald either did not hear him or did not understand the order. He continued walking away and the patrolman shot at him.
GET MONTH FOR ATTACK
ON A NEW POLICEMAN
Declaring that "no non-uniform cop could make them move on," two South Boston men assaulted Police Officer Harry Cronin at a meeting of the new force, and took his club away from him, according to the charge lodged against them today in the South Boston Court. They are Harry J. Haggerty, of Third street, and Frank Connor of Silver street. They were found guilty and sentenced to a month each in the House of Correction. Both appealed.

IMMIGRANT RUSH SWAMPS OFFICIALS

New York, Dec. 29.—The Ellis Island authorities are being swamped by a rush of immigrants to this country, and it was estimated today that more than 5,000 newcomers are detained on vessels for examination. One cause of the congestion is that the United States boards of inquiry have been cut down and only from forty to fifty cases can be handled in a day now, against 500 before the war.

PUREOXIA "Good All Ways" GINGER ALE

TAKE REL-AXN BEFORE MEALS
and you will find Pureoxia ginger ale the most refreshing and healthful beverage.

50 PATROLMEN IN ORGANIZATION

Mayor Peters declared today that he would start an immediate investigation into the formation of a union by the new members of the Boston Police Department. He stated that he would take the matter up with Commissioner Curtis immediately.
"I am entirely surprised at this information the American gives me," declared the Mayor, "and I intend to investigate it thoroughly. That the new policemen should be dissatisfied and want to start a union seems incredible. I shall visit Commissioner Curtis at once and seek all possible information concerning the matter."

While the Mayor was announcing this intention, the inquiry ordered by Commissioner Curtis was proceeding at all stations. And when American representatives put the matter up to Superintendent Crowley the latter professed ignorance of the subject. Despite this profession the inquiry is being pushed.
It has been further asserted that there have been several denials from the department during the course of the past few weeks. One story has it that four men were discharged in one division alone. These matters are related strictly secret under the new order of affairs at police headquarters.
Formerly general orders were given the newspaper men at the same time they were published in the station houses. Today they are not, as a result patrolmen are puzzled, someone discharges without the usual publicity attending their cases.
In East Boston the fact that a union of policemen is being formed has been more or less common property for several days. The same is true of the West and North Ends. Three or four new men in the department are today being questioned as follows:
Are you a member of an organization?
Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

Coolidge Wires Hopes of Massachusetts to Harvard Team

Governor Coolidge today sent the following telegram to the Harvard football team at Pasadena, Cal.
"Massachusetts knows you are game, believes you are superior and hopes you will win. There is a victory in doing your best of which no one can deprive you."

3 HURT IN EXPLOSION AT NAVY YARD

Three men were injured and the office of Chief of Yard Police Manion at the Navy Yard was partially wrecked today when a gas heater exploded. One of the men was blown across the room. The heater developed a defect early today and Chief Manion notified the gas company, who sent D. Judge and J. Murphy to repair it. While the men were at work, with Manion looking on, the explosion occurred, hurling Murphy across the room. All the men were treated at the Navy Yard infirmary.

GREAT SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES TO POLAND

New York, Dec. 29.—More than \$100,000 worth of food and clothing will be shipped from this port to Poland this week by the American Association for the Relief of War Victims. It was announced today by Charles W. Harris, president of the organization.
TAKE REL-AXN BEFORE MEALS
and you will find Pureoxia ginger ale the most refreshing and healthful beverage.

66 "THE CINEMA MURDER" STARTS TODAY

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

ON PAGE 12

MISS KEENEY RETURNS TO MONSON, HER DREAM OF ROMANCE SHATTERED

Remounting her dreams of romance and expressing her sorrow for Dr. William Grey Vermylye of Brooklyn, N. Y., who deserted her on the day set for their wedding, Miss Ruth A. Keeney is back at her home in Monson, Pa.

The Monson school teacher has not yet completely recovered from the shock of the discovery that her mid-aged suitor has a wife of twenty-five years standing living in Harrisburg, Pa.

After a two-day sleep at the dorm of her former fiancé's room in the Chamberlain Street Hospital, Brookline, Miss Keeney returned to her home, which she found empty, and was obliged to come away without confronting him, or stating any satisfactory explanation.

VERMYLYE KEPT HIDDEN. Dr. Vermylye maintained his stubborn silence today. Bitter reproaches uttered by Miss Keeney and statements from Mrs. William Grey Vermylye of Harrisburg, Pa., also failed to arouse him to the point of explaining his conduct.

George K. Keene, of Monson, father of the girl victim of the situation, was vigorous in denunciation of the former suitor's conduct. "My daughter and I are through with him," he said. "I have no more to say to him. He has broken his word to me."

"Neither of us would look at him again," he said. "We do not wish to see him, and as far as we are concerned he is forgotten."

The desired bride was almost as explicit in condemning her former fiancé. "Dr. Vermylye," she said, "must be suffering from some form of epilepsy. This is the only explanation I can give of his refusal to see me even for a moment."

"STATEMENT IN PALLAS." "He told me some time ago that he was free to marry. Does it seem plausible that I would plan to marry a man not legally and morally free?" "His statement that he was invited to his own wedding, implying that he was not considered a legitimate suitor, shows that the date I gave for the wedding was not feasible to him."

"Dr. Vermylye asked me to marry him some time ago, but I told him that I was not ready. When I suggested Christmas, he said the date was perfectly all right. When I told him that I was not ready, he said the date was perfectly all right. When I told him that I was not ready, he said the date was perfectly all right."

"The revelation concerning the existence of his wife, which I learned from Mrs. Vermylye, which added the finishing touch to the whole situation, was a severe blow to me. I am now in a state of mind that I cannot even think of seeing him again."

"The operation which doctors at the Brooklyn hospital are now performing on Dr. Vermylye has not been successful yet, and the date of his release still is uncertain."

The Boston American
Published daily except Sunday.
Subscription prices: In Advance, \$3.00 per year; in Advance, \$3.00 per year; in Advance, \$3.00 per year.

Stanley Hill Post Stages Two Shows for Benefit of Fund

Under the direction of the Stanley Hill Post, No. 24, American Legion, of Lexington, two entertainments will be staged in the Lexington Theatre tonight and tomorrow evening, for the benefit of the post's emergency relief fund.

The artists for this evening include the following: Light Opera Troupe, composed of Misses Vermylye, of Harrisburg, Pa., also failed to arouse him to the point of explaining his conduct.

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Boston Sunday Advertiser
Published Sunday.
Subscription prices: In Advance, \$3.00 per year; in Advance, \$3.00 per year; in Advance, \$3.00 per year.

Boston Daily Advertiser
Published daily except Sunday.
Subscription prices: In Advance, \$3.00 per year; in Advance, \$3.00 per year; in Advance, \$3.00 per year.

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GIRL ROBBED BY STOLEN CAR, SAYS POLICE

Reported That Young Woman Was Hurled From Automobile

Although she reported to the police of the Battle square, Cambridge, station that she had been robbed of a gold watch and a \$1000 diamond bracelet set with three diamonds, Miss Florence Pike, a guest at the Hotel Puritan, denied the story of her motor car being stolen and refused all information to newspapermen.

"My daughter told me over the telephone that she was being held in a motor car," said Mrs. Pike, who is a resident of the Hotel Puritan, "and that she was being held in a motor car. I have nothing to say at this time. I have nothing to say at this time. I have nothing to say at this time."

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Boston Stores to Aid in Cutting Down High Cost of Living

Help has been promised for the wage-earners in their battle with the high cost of living.

Both the Federal government and the merchants have turned a sympathetic ear to the vast middle class in their struggle with mounting prices of necessities.

Will their efforts be a success? It rates largely with the wage-earners themselves. Local labor unions, however, are not so sure. They have organized a campaign for the sale of moderate priced goods. Not that the expensive kind are to be dispensed with, but they will be shopped, frugally speaking.

Display windows and signs are being decorated largely by these stores on directing the patron's attention to the lower priced merchandise.

If the campaign meets with popular approval, these merchants will be able to continue to sell at a profit. They will be able to continue to sell at a profit. They will be able to continue to sell at a profit.

Whether the government's campaign to save the public war savings depends first upon the public devotion and the ability of the merchant to generate the goods, which is a matter of opinion.

We have already cut our profit margins. We have already cut our profit margins. We have already cut our profit margins. We have already cut our profit margins. We have already cut our profit margins.

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Cost of Living

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WOMAN'S TRADE INDEX

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MRS. ELIZABETH DUMAS

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AUBURN-HAIRD

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BI-MONTHLY CLEARANCE AFTER CHRISTMAS

IT HAPPENS EVERY 60 DAYS CLOSING A BIG YEAR WITH BIG VALUES

Clearing Decks for the Bigger and Better Business of a New Year—

IN THE GLOVE STORE
 342 Pairs of Women's 1-Clasp N. Z. Suede Gloves—In gray, a popular street glove, now 1.59
 564 Pairs of Women's French Lambkin Gloves—Overseam seam, 2 clasp, in black, tan and white, embroidered in contrasting colors, formerly 2.65, now 2.25
 310 Pairs of Women's 2-Clasp Chamoisette Gloves—Slightly imperforated, 1.59
 140 Pairs of Women's 1-Clasp Suede Gloves—Silk lined, gray with black embroidered backs, formerly 2.85, now 2.35
 682 Pairs of Women's Kid and Caspakin Gloves—Broken sizes, some soiled, in black, white and seasonal colors, values 2.00 to 2.75, now 1.29
 378 Pairs of Women's 1-Clasp Caspakin Gloves—Washable, plain and fancy wrist tops, high grade skins, broken sizes, some slightly soiled from counter display, formerly up to 2.65, now 1.69

IN THE LEATHER GOODS STORE
 Velvet Bags—Slightly shop-worn, formerly 2.95, now 1.95
 Velvet Bags—Slightly shop-worn, formerly 3.95, now 2.95
 Velvet Bags—Slightly shop-worn, formerly 5.00, now 3.95
 Envelope Book—Slightly shop-worn, formerly 5.00, now 2.95

Women's Dressing Caps 25% Off
 High Grade Velvet and Beaded Bags 25% Off.

IN THE ART EMBROIDERY STORE
 Odd Stamped Goods—Including scarfs, centers, caps, collars, pillow tops and napkins, formerly 10c to 2.25, now 5c to 1.25
 Sweet Grass Mats for Bag Bottoms—Formerly 20c to 85c, now, each 15c, 25c, 28c
 Pique Baby Carriage Robes—Formerly 1.25, now 85c
 Discontinued Embroidered Models—Formerly 50c to 25.00, now 25c to 12.50

IN THE SILK STORE
 Georgette Crepes—40 inches wide, in range of best colors, value 2.75, now, a yard 2.00
 Fancy Tricolettes—36 inches wide, in colors and black, value 5.50, now, a yard 4.50
 Foulard Silks—36 inches wide, in very attractive designs, now, a yard 3.00
 Dress Satins—36 inches wide, in a big range of colors, including navy blue, value 3.00, now, a yard 2.00
 Crepe de Chino—40 inches wide, in a wide range of colors, including ivory and white, value 3.00, now, a yard 2.00
 Black Crepe de Chino—40 inches wide, value 2.25, now, a yard 1.69
 Crepe Meteor—40 inches wide, rich, lustrous black, dependable make, value 4.00, now, a yard 3.00
 Imported C. J. Bonnet Black Dress Taffeta—36 inches wide, superior dress quality, value 3.45, now, a yard 2.50
 Black Satin Charmeuse—Double width, firm, uniform quality, excellent black, value 3.00, now, a yard 2.25
 Black Dress Taffeta—36 inches wide, pure silk, rich, lustrous finish, value 3.00, now, a yard 2.25
 White Sport Satin—40 inches wide, value 4.85, now, a yard 3.25

Chiffon Broadcloths—48 inches wide, strictly all wool, fine quality with soft satiny finish, in a range of the best colors, value 5.00, now, a yard 3.75
 Navy Blue Serge—54 inches wide, pure wool, sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle, value 4.50, now, a yard 2.75
 Coatings—54 inches wide, Heather mixtures in brown, gray, green and blue, value 4.50, now, a yard 3.00
 Black French Serge—40 inches wide, all wool, value 3.75, now, a yard 2.00
 Black Storm Serge—44 inches wide, all wool, sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle, value 2.75, now, a yard 2.00
 Black French Serge—54 inches wide, all wool, exceptional value at 4.75, now, a yard 3.50

LININGS
 Mercerized Lining Satins—36 inches wide, full line of colors, also cream, white and black, value 75c, now, a yard 59c
 Printed Satin—36 inches wide, neat printed designs on medium and dark backgrounds, value 85c, now, a yard 69c
 Silk Muslin—36 inches wide, in a big line of colors and white, value 98c, now, a yard 69c
 Cheney Bros. Lining Silks—36 inches wide, a very attractive showing of pretty designs printed on colored grounds in latest color combinations, value 2.50, now, a yard 1.75

WASH GOODS
 Dress Poplins—27 inches wide, best colors, value 50c, now, a yard 39c
 White Nainsook—36 inches wide, extra good quality, value 45c, now, a yard 32c
 White Berkeley Cambric—36 inches wide, value 50c, now, a yard 35c
 White Wash Satins—36 inches wide, value 1.25, now, a yard 98c
 White Gabardine—36 inches wide, value 1.25, now, a yard 98c
 Gingham—32 inches wide, plaids and checks, value 50c, now, a yard 39c
 Printed Dress Voiles—40 inches wide, attractive printed designs on white and colored grounds, value 50c, now, a yard 49c
 Plain Color Dress Voiles—40 inches wide, complete line of colors, value 40c, now, a yard 39c
 Kindergarten Cloth—30 inches wide, staple styles and plain colors, strictly fast, value 50c, now, a yard 49c
 White Ripplette—30 inches wide, requires no ironing, value 40c, now, a yard 39c

REMNANTS
 Remnants of Wool Dress Goods, including plushes, coatings, serges, poplins, velvets and chailies, lengths ranging from 2 to 5 yards. Marked down—1-3 off former prices
 Lining Remnants—All makes and weaves collected from stock. Marked down—1-3 off former prices
 Remnants of Colored Wash Goods—Consisting of outing flannels, wool flannels, percales, gingham, voiles and ribbles, etc. Marked down—1-3 off former prices
 Remnants of Silks, Velvets and Velveteens—Every make, weave and color, lengths ranging from 1 to 6 yards. Marked down—1-3 off former prices.

IN THE GLOVE STORE
 342 Pairs of Women's 1-Clasp N. Z. Suede Gloves—In gray, a popular street glove, now 1.59
 564 Pairs of Women's French Lambkin Gloves—Overseam seam, 2 clasp, in black, tan and white, embroidered in contrasting colors, formerly 2.65, now 2.25
 310 Pairs of Women's 2-Clasp Chamoisette Gloves—Slightly imperforated, 1.59
 140 Pairs of Women's 1-Clasp Suede Gloves—Silk lined, gray with black embroidered backs, formerly 2.85, now 2.35
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The Last Bi-monthly of 1919 is not in any respect the least—

In addition to this regular clearing away of small lots and oddments throughout the store, there are also—

The Sales of Yard Goods, Lingerie, Furs and Garments

In which thousands of dollars' worth of desirable merchandise is offered at prices which under present conditions will not soon be had again. It is a time when economy is easily possible.

Charge purchases now will appear on January statements rendered February 1st.

IN THE SEWING MACHINE STORE

Singer, Box Top (used) 5.00
 White (used) 19.75
 Demorest, Box Top (used) 8.00
 Wheeler & Wilson (used) 24.50
 Wilcox & Gibbs (used) 21.50
 American (used) 27.00
 Arrow (new) 29.50
 Easy Payment If Desired (Winter Street—First Floor)

IN THE PHONOGRAPH STORE

Phonographs and Supplies
 Ten-inch Record Albums—Formerly 1.25, now 1.12
 Twelve-inch Record Albums—Formerly 1.50, now 1.32
 300 Phonograph Needles—Formerly 1.25, now 1.00
 Victrola IV, with Cabinet to match—Specially priced 14.00; complete outfit (on easy terms) 39.00
 Victrola VI—With ten 85c records and Cabinet to match (on easy terms) 57.50

IN THE WOMEN'S HOSIERY STORE

Broken lots—not all sizes in any one item, but all sizes in the entire group.
 Women's Cotton Stockings—Cordovan, navy, grey, white, 25c
 75c Women's Full Fashioned Cotton Stockings—39c

1.50 Full Fashioned White Cashmere Stockings—Irregulars, 75c
 Irregulars of Women's 1.65 Silk Stockings 1.15
 Irregulars of Women's 1.35 Silk Stockings 89c
 Irregulars of Women's 2.25 Silk Stockings 1.50
 Boys' and Girls' Stockings—Irregulars of 65c and 75c grades 3 pairs 1.35

IN THE UPHOLSTERY STORE

A Few Couch Covers—in tapestry colors, in stripes, specially priced 2.95, 3.95, 5.95

IN THE LUGGAGE STORE

Black Enamel Case—Cretone lined, with shirred pockets, 20-inch case only, and only 24 cases, formerly 5.50, now 4.95
 22-inch Case—Just 18 cases, formerly 6.00, now 4.85

IN THE FURNITURE STORE

One Lot of Card Tables—With felt or leatherette tops, formerly 3.50, now 2.95
 Mahogany Fireside Chair or Rocker—With cane seat and back, with centre medallions, formerly 20.50, now 21.45

IN THE DRAPERY STORE

All One Pair Lots of Scrim, Marquisette, Novelty Net, Irish Point, Lace Arabian, Brussels and Muslin Curtains—including one half pair which we used as sample, soiled; these will be all offered at 1/2 off marked price.
 Scrim Curtains—Only a few pair of each pattern, in white and extra, value 1.45 to 9.95
 One Lot of Scrim Curtains—Also a few Marquisette, in white only—a few pairs of each pattern, specially priced 1.95, 2.95, 3.95
 One Lot of Sash Curtains—Made from our remnants of muslin, scrims and nets in our workroom, very special, a pair 69c
 Imported Cretones—Short lengths, 3 to 20 yards, in light and dark colors, former prices as high as 1.25, now 69c
 Domestic Print Cretones—Excellent patterns and colorings, only a few 29c
 Roller Print Cretones—Limited yardage, good patterns and colors 39c

IN THE HANDKERCHIEF STORE

Soiled Handkerchiefs—Left from trimming and Christmas shopping.
 Women's Colored Initial Handkerchiefs—6 for 25c
 Embroidered and Plain Ladies' Handkerchiefs—For 12 1/2c
 Embroidered White and Colored—Each 25c
 Women's White and Colored, embroidered 3 for 50c
 Men's Odd Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—Each 25c
 Men's Odd Initial Handkerchiefs—Each 12 1/2c

IN THE BLOUSE STORE

153 Cotton Waists—in voiles and organdies, formerly 2.00, now 1.29
 53 Odd Silk Waists—formerly 1.95, now 1.95
 Odd Silk and Georgette Waists—formerly 1.25 to 11.50, now 9.75
 Georgette Waists—in light shades, formerly 12.50 to 11.50, now 9.75

IN THE LACE STORE

Remnants—At half price.
 Odd Lot of Lace Edges and Insertion—Worth up to 20c, now 5c
 1 Odd Lot of Venice and Cotton Fillet Edges and Insertion—From 1 to 5 inches wide, worth up to 48c, now 10c
 2 to 3-Inch Black Venice Insertion—Worth up to 1.25, now 39c

IN THE LACE STORE

A Small Lot of Odd Pieces of Chiffon and Net—Worth up to 1.00, now 15c
 27-Inch White, Gray, Copenhagen and Black Lace All Over—Worth up to 1.25, now 75c
 36-Inch Chiffon—in red, tan, Copen, brown, gold and extra, formerly 1.00, now 55c
 Slightly Soiled Gold and Silver Metal Insertion and Flouncing—Greatly reduced, some worth up to 6.75, now 25c to 3.50

IN THE MATTRESS STORE

Silk Floss Mattress—4-6 sizes only, Ilanasilk Floss, guaranteed odorless and pure, specially priced 32.50

IN THE KNIT UNDERWEAR STORE

Women's Cotton Vests—Low neck, sleeveless, formerly 30c, now 19c
 Women's Part Wool Drawers—Mostly extra sizes, formerly 2.50, now 2.00
 Women's Light Weight Cotton Union Suits—Size 5, formerly 3.50, now 3.00
 Women's Light Weight Cotton Union Suits—Slightly imperfect, regular sizes, formerly 75c, now 55c
 Women's Light Weight Cotton Vests—All extra sizes, high imperforated, formerly 1.50, now 85c
 Women's Light Weight Cotton Union Suits—Low neck, sleeveless, cuff neck, all extra sizes, formerly 1.00, now 75c

IN THE DRUG STORE

Fairbank Soap—Formerly 15c, now 3 in a box 32c
 Hubbard's Germicide Soap—Formerly 25c, now 12c
 Toilet Paper—Rolls of 1000 sheets, formerly 12c, now 5 for 52c
 Peroxide—8-oz. bottle, formerly 16c, now 12c
 Crib Size Rubber Sheeting—Formerly 25c, now 19c
 Soda Bicarbonate—Formerly 10c, now 8c
 Bellas—Small size, formerly 21c, now 18c

IN THE BED WEAR STORE

Soiled Sheets—All sizes, formerly 2.65 to 10.00, now 2.15 to 7.95
 Soiled Blankets—in white, plaid and gray, formerly 3.50 to 10.50, now 2.65 to 12.65
 Puffs—Cotton filled, dark colors, formerly 4.50, now 3.65
 Sheets—63x99, made from pure fine medium weight sheeting, formerly 2.10, now 1.75
 Sheets—72x99, made from good quality standard sheeting, subject to oil stains, formerly 2.25, now, each 1.75
 Sheets—81x99, heavy weight linen finish, formerly 2.35, now, each 1.95
 Hotel Special—Pure finest medium weight sheeting, torn 11x19, 3 and 1-inch hems, formerly 2.75, now, each 2.25
 Bleached Sheets—2 1/2 yards wide, short lengths, formerly 29c, now, a yard 21c
 Bleached Sheeting—2 1/2 yards wide, short lengths, formerly 85c, now, a yard 75c
 Bleached Sheeting—2 yards wide, short lengths, formerly 80c, now, a yard 65c
 Pillow Cases—2x36, good quality linen finish, formerly 45c, now, each 33c
 Pillow Cases—Torn 42x38, made right way of cloth, formerly 59c, now, each 45c

IN THE STATIONERY STORE

1200 Packages of Writing Paper, white, buff and pink. Each package contains 72 sheets at 25c
 Envelopes to match, a package 12c
 About 1000 Sample Boxes from Keith's Paper Mills at 1/2 Regular Prices.
 There are Correspondence Cards and Writing Paper, a great many of them as low as 25c

Metal Book Ends, a pair 2.00
 A table full of slightly soiled Books for Children at 1/2 price.
 Slightly Soiled Books of Popular Fiction at 50c
 Picture Puzzles at Half Price.

IN THE BOYS' STORE

Boys' Overcoats—Odds and ends, chinchilla with plaid lining, sizes 3 to 8, formerly 7.45, now 5.43
 Boys' Overcoats—Strong, durable mixtures, warm plaid lining, ages 2 1/2 to 9, formerly 12.50, now 8.45
 Boys' Overcoats—Chinchilla and mixtures, formerly 13.50 to 16.50, now 10.95, 12.45, 13.45, 13.95
 Boys' All Wool Mackinaw Coats—Broken assortment, 9 to 17-year sizes, formerly 10.00, now 8.95
 Boys' Overcoats—Desirable mixtures, ages 13 to 17, formerly 25.00, now 20.00
 Boys' Suits—Strong double faced tweed mixtures, well tailored, trousers full lined, ages 8 to 17, formerly 13.50, now 10.95
 Boys' Oxford Gray Coat Sweaters—Big collar, ages 8 to 16, formerly 3.95, now 2.39

IN THE NECKWEAR STORE

Neckwear—Slightly soiled, formerly 50c, now 25c
 Neckwear—Formerly 1.00, now 50c
 Fibre Silk Scarfs—Formerly 7.95 to 9.95, now 5.00

IN THE HAIR SHOP

Naturally Wavy Hair Switches—30-18 inches long 4.95
 24-20 inches long 7.95
 18-22 inches long 11.95
 Remarkable because of the unusually low price for switches of this character. Practically every wanted shade except gray. All mounted on triplicate stems. Particularly desirable for women who want a smart and becoming coiffure.

IN THE CORSET STORE

7 Pair Rango Belt Corset—Average figure, sizes 27 and 28, formerly 5.00, now 2.00
 5 Pair Nemo Corsets—Large figure, sizes 31, 35, 36, formerly 5.00, now 3.50
 3 Pair Nemo—Lace front, slightly soiled, sizes 28-29, formerly 2.50, now 1.00
 1 Nemo Fancy Broche—Size 25, formerly 10.00, now 5.00
 1 Lot of Odd Corsets—Discontinued models. Different makes, including Her Majesty, Thompson's Glove Fitting, La Regente and others; in odd sizes, formerly 1.50 and 2.00, now 1.00

IN THE MEN'S STORE

Men's Soft Negligee Shirts—Soiled and mused
 Sizes 14, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17
 Quantity 48, 16, 24, 36, 24, 60
 Soft Cuff Negligee Shirts—Soiled and mused:
 Sizes 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17
 Quantity 30, 32, 36, 60, 60, 34, 42, 1.45
 Men's Flannel Bath Robes 4.50
 Men's Four-in-Hands 35c
 Men's Cotton Pajamas—Striped percale 1.65
 Men's Silk Shirts—Odd sizes 8.45
 All Men's Silk Mufflers, Except Accordions—1.3 off marked prices.
 Men's Knitted Gloves—Grey, a pair 49c

IN THE PICTURE AND GIFT SHOP

Standing Picture Frames—With base, mahogany finish, cabinet size, 5 1/2, formerly 75c, now 50c
 Brown Toned Pictures—Classical subjects, 5 1/2, formerly 50c, now 35c

IN THE SHOE STORE

Broken Lots of Satin or Kid Slippers—French or Cuban heel, in pink, white or blue, formerly 3.50 and 4.00, now 1.95

IN THE LINEN STORE

All Linen Table Cloths—Size 212 yards, formerly 8.50, now 6.95
 All Linen Welf Napkins—Medium size, fine weave, formerly 1.00, now, a dozen 4.50
 Heavy All Linen Napkins—22x22 inches, special, formerly 9.50, now, a dozen 7.95
 Satin Damask—Heavy make, 72 inches wide, formerly 1.25, now, a yard 95c
 All Linen Welf Damask—Very fine weave, formerly 2.25, now, a yard 1.95
 Odd 3/4 Dozen Lots of Napkins—Soiled from handling, formerly 1.00 to 12.00, now, a half dozen 75c to 9.00
 Odd Lots of Towels—Soiled from handling during Christmas rush, some slight mis-weaves, formerly 25c to 1.35, now 19c to 95c

IN THE LITTLE FOLKS' STORE

12 Hats—Formerly 60c, now 50c 8 Hats—Formerly 1.25, now 88c
 11 Hats—Formerly 1.25, now 1.50 2 Hats—Formerly 75c, now 88c
 2 Hats—Formerly 1.75, now 1.00 4 Hats—Formerly 1.50, now 1.00
 3 Girls' Sweaters—Soiled, formerly 3.00, now 1.00
 12 Dolls—Formerly 1.00, now 68c
 8 Dresses—White, formerly 5.00, now 3.95
 22 Voile Dresses—White, size 2 to 6, formerly 5.00, now 2.95
 6 White Voile Dresses—Formerly 5.00, now 3.95
 3 Bonnets—Formerly 50c, now 25c
 4 Yellow Voile and Gingham Girls' Dresses—Formerly 3.95, now 2.95
 14 Bloomer Gingham Dresses—Formerly 3.50, now 2.95
 6 Gingham Dresses—Sizes 2 to 6, formerly 1.39, now 1.00
 8 Children's Dresses—Sizes 2 and 4, formerly 1.00, now 50c
 Children's Dresses—Formerly 2.00, now 1.50

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 8 Children's Dresses—Sizes 2 and 4, formerly 1.00, now 50c
 Children's Dresses—Formerly 2.00, now 1.50

IN THE LITTLE FOLKS' STORE

There are two styles—one a sailor suit of navy blue serge with pleated skirt, emblem on the sleeve and braided trim—the square collar and cuffs.
 The other skirt comes in either navy blue or brown serge. It is short-waisted—the waist is rather close fitting—the skirt is full and has two pockets. Bright colored worsted buttonhole stitching is effective around the neck and sleeves.

IN THE LITTLE FOLKS' STORE

A special purchase of Girls' Winter Coats at prices 1-3 less than regular. Sizes 4 to 14. Not all sizes at every price.
 7 Coats—Value 10.00, now 6.85
 14 Coats—Value 15.00, now 9.50
 10 Coats—Value 18.50, now 12.50
 8 Coats—Value 25.00, now 16.50
 9 Coats—Value 30.00, now 19.75
 7 Coats—Value 37.50 and 45.00, now 25.00
 Also 12 Broadcloth Coats—Formerly 16.50, now 12.50
 9 Coats—Formerly 15.00, now 10.00

IN THE COTTON UNDERWEAR STORE

118 Fresh Batiste Envelope Chemises—Formerly 1.95, now 1.45
 59 White Envelope Chemises—Formerly 1.95, now 1.50
 1 Gown—Formerly 13.50, now 10.00
 11 Georgette Chemises—Formerly 16.50, now 10.00
 11 Silk Chemises—Formerly 7.50, now 5.00
 13 Silk Chemises—(Faded), formerly 5.00, now 3.95
 37 Night Gowns—Formerly 1.95, now 1.50
 1 Size 14 Pajamas—Sweater, formerly 7.95, now 5.00
 1 Silk Pajamas—Light blue, formerly 7.95, now 5.00
 6 Corset Covers—Formerly 1.95, now 1.50
 27 Corset Covers—Formerly 80c, now 59c
 9 Corset Covers—Size 34, formerly 60c, now 39c

IN THE COTTON UNDERWEAR STORE

30 Zephyr Spencers—Formerly 1.95, now 1.50
 2 Sweaters—Soiled, formerly 6.95, now 2.95
 1 Size 14 Pajamas—Sweater, formerly 7.95, now 5.00
 1 Fibre Sweater—Formerly 10.00, now 7.50
 2 Slip-on Sweaters—Formerly 5.00, now 3.95

IN THE RIBBON STORE

Ribbon Remnants—Some slightly soiled, formerly 30c-40c-50c a yard, now, in 3 to 6 1/2-inch widths, a yard 19c
 Plain and Fancy Ribbon Remnants—5 1/2 to 6 1/2 inch wide, some slightly mused, formerly 60c to 80

SUGAR SUPPLY NORMAL BY FEBRUARY 1

But Price Will Remain High if Public Buys Recklessly, Warns Sherburne

By the first of February the supply of sugar in New England will be the first time in two years, equal the normal demand.

This was the statement today of General John H. Sherburne, chairman of the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life, and contained in a general summing up of the sugar situation, present and future.

But the price of sugar, according to General Sherburne, will rise with the public. He says that if the public buys recklessly the coming crop the price will remain high and a heavy quantity will be on the market. If the public buys cautiously, and only what is needed for immediate use, that is from day to day, then the price will drop and the supply remain adequate until the heavier crops mature.

FIVE SHIPLOADS DEE

Cuban growers, said Commissioner Sherburne, are at present exacting a price for raw sugar that is beyond all reason. Five cargoes of sugar are due in Boston tomorrow. This sugar must be kept in the New England refineries running to nearly full capacity. Two of these cargoes are high-priced sugar, for which the Cuban dealers charged 12½ cents a pound. The three other cargoes are lower grade of sugar, and not so high-priced.

"The present period," said General Sherburne, "is one of great feverishness in the sugar situation. The old crop of Cuban sugar, forming the great bulk of our supply, has been exhausted. There is very little 'home' to be filled, owing to the diminution of the supply, and the new crop just beginning to come into the market."

DEMAND VERY HEAVY.

"The result is a very heavy demand, which has been taken advantage of by the sugar growers who are able to make immediate shipments and they are exacting a price for raw sugar which is beyond all reason."

The action of the authorities in Washington in setting a price of fifteen cents a pound upon the small amount of Louisiana sugar has given the Cuban growers their justification and they are charging twelve and one-half cents a pound for immediate delivery, when six cents a pound would show them a more than adequate profit.

"The situation today is either pay or go without. The sugar bought in Cuba at twelve and one-half cents a pound cannot be transported here, and the duty paid upon it, without it costing the public from twenty to twenty-two cents a pound, with an adequate refining profit of eighteen cents a pound."

CUBAN CROP LARGE.

"This commission is doing all it can to protect the public, ascertaining at each place the price paid in Cuba and the subsequent price charged, but it has no jurisdiction or power to lower the Cuban price, where the trouble begins."

"It is not believed that the price of sugar at present will be long enduring. It is reported there is a very large crop of Cuban sugar, 4,000,000 tons at an average of 12½ cents for 1919. The low sugar output is also very large and the Louisiana crop is big. It is also reported, but not yet verified, that the European production has started and will be a big factor in aiding out the general situation."

"There will probably be an increased demand in this country due to prohibition, but even with that allowance a shortage as existed last year."

"By the first of February the sugar supply will send the market down. There will be enough sugar for a normal demand. The question of price will be entirely in the hands of the public. If the people get panicky and rush into the market and buy all the sugar they can afford, the price will stay high. One real cause of profiteering is that the public patronizes the profiteers. They should buy the goods profited."

"There are five cargoes of sugar due in Boston tomorrow, of which two are high-priced sugar—bought at 12½ cents a pound in Cuba. The refineries here ought to be running to capacity in January."

NE OUTBREAK OF DUBLIN FEARED

Police Reinforced as Result of Battle Near Lord French's Residence

By International News Service.

London, Dec. 19.—The Dublin police force is being reinforced as a result of the battle near Lord French's official residence on Sunday morning, in which an officer and civilian were shot to death, according to a report received from Dublin today.

It was said that London policemen were being sent to Dublin in fear of future outbreaks, but this could not be confirmed.

Another report was that Dublin Castle was prepared to enforce the curfew law, which would clear the streets of the entire city at 9 o'clock. The arrest of the two men killed in the fighting in Phoenix Park, near the Vice Regal Lodge, was not for today. The dead civilian was identified as Lawrence Carey of Limerick, who had recently been under treatment in a Dublin hospital for a wound in the head. His head was bandaged when the body was found. The officer was Lieutenant Board of a Lancashire regiment, an officer of the Lord Lieutenant's body guard.

According to the accepted version of the affair received from Lord French when Lieutenant Board was shot, the men grappled. Companions of the officer then opened fire. The fighting lasted forty-five minutes, during which many shots were fired at the Lord Lieutenant's residence.

The resistance of the raiders was so stubborn that a machine gun was brought up. Four arrests were made. This battle was not far from the scene of the recent attempt to assassinate Lord French.

Three hours after the attack five men were arrested while trying to leave Phoenix Park, which was surrounded by a cordon of armed guards. News of the affair came like a bombshell to the people of Dublin, following so quickly on the heels of the attempted assassination of the Viceroy almost at the same spot.

Dublin Castle was silent about the attack today. It is believed that at least five men were concerned in it. The view of the castle is covered with bullet marks but no windows were broken. Nothing is known at this writing as to where Lord French was at the time of the attack, but it is believed he was in the hotel.

News from Dublin today says a sensation was caused in Hollyhock County, Dougal, by an attack on Constable Joseph Quinn. The policeman was sitting upstairs, with his wife and children, as an assassin standing in the street fired bullets, smashing windows and landing in a feather bed in the room, within a foot of a sleeping baby. No motive is known for the attack, Quinn being a quiet, inoffensive officer who says he does not know of enemies he might have.

POSTOFFICE IN SOUTH

BOSTON IN NEW HOME

South Boston's branch postoffice today opened for business in its new quarters in the Broadway Theatre building, opposite its old location. The moving started Saturday afternoon and was completed by 8 a. m. today. Superintendent Daniel A. Crowley is greatly pleased with the new quarters, which are equipped with all the latest appliances, including the new form of hydrogen lighting, and have the first universal canceling machine installed in New England. There is a new vault measuring twelve feet each way.

ANOTHER \$25,000 FOR

THE HARVARD FUND

Contributions from several non-Harvard men, a number of women, as well as graduates who have increased their original donations, advanced the Harvard Endowment Fund today to \$2,500,000. The totals today were as follows:

Dana \$1,500,000

New York \$2,500,000

Outside \$2,500,000

Total \$6,500,000

Boston Brockton Beverly Hyde Park Lynn Providence Springfield Worcester

A Mark-Down Sale of Overcoats

From a famine to a feast. From the greatest overcoat shortage ever known to a surplus

That's the situation at this Live Store today—brought about by delayed deliveries from the manufacturers, which were principally due to the failure of the mills to deliver the fabrics early enough to be made up on time.

Thus we find ourselves with a tremendous stock of overcoats on hand and big shipments still coming in, all of which should have been on sale two months ago, but we are accepting them because bought so far under present market prices.

It will cost us considerably more money to duplicate these coats for next season, yet nevertheless and notwithstanding, we've decided to clean house by disposing of every overcoat in the store, letting the winter of 1920 take care of itself.

Owing to the high price of clothing, our margin of profit this season has been the closest that these Kennedy Stores ever operated under. So while the reductions quoted below may not appear sensational on paper, the prices nevertheless have been cut to the bone. These price reductions apply to our entire stock of Winter Overcoats, including full silk lined Chesterfields, young men's Ulsters, form-fitting Dress Coats, big, woolly Great Coats and Ulsters—in short, every style of overcoat that's in demand.

All Kuppenheimer Overcoats Are Included

\$30.00 O'coats	\$25 ⁵⁰	\$45.00 O'coats	\$39 ⁵⁰
\$35.00 O'coats	\$29 ⁵⁰	\$50.00 O'coats	\$42 ⁵⁰
\$40.00 O'coats	\$34 ⁵⁰	\$60 and \$65 O'coats	\$52 ⁵⁰

\$25 Overcoats Marked Down to \$21.50

The remark we made above, relative to overcoats costing considerably more next winter than this, was not for the purpose of influencing anyone to buy now, but merely to impart some useful (if un welcome) information. Everyone hopes for lower clothing prices, but wages and raw materials are higher today than ever before, so while it's safe enough to hope, it's not much use to expect—not right away, at any rate.

Kennedy's

New England's Largest, Livest, Leading Men's Store

Summer
and Hawley
Streets

Hours:
8:30 to 6
Daily

WE GIVE
DOUBLE STAMPS
Legal or Profit Sharing
ALL DAY
TUESDAY

A Saving of 5% On Every
Dollar's Worth Purchased

Houghton & Dutton Co.
We Give and Redem Legal and Bonus Stamps

The Miracle of Love

By COSMO HAMILTON

HE knew that she was up still. Should he do and say what was in his big heart, or leave it unsaid and undone? There was all too much room for silence in the grave. He went in and over to the little soft woman and down on his knees at her side. "I'm left, mammy," he said. "You and I will be very good to each other, won't we?"

Presently, unable to sleep and filled with a new sense of the gravity of life and the beauty of death, he entered the picture gallery. Not even then raised his head. And he went on and on all day, looking at the coffin and laid his hand upon it. "Dear old George," he said inwardly, "my dear old pal and best friend, I shall do my best to be in your place. Don't worry about your little girl. She's my sister, and I won't forget that. I will try never to do anything in my life that will bring her to grief. And if you've put so high old man. You'll help me, won't you?"

And then he knelt and asked God to take his brother and have mercy on himself.

The next morning, through a lane of people who had so recently waved their hats, George went back to the old parish church. This time he went "feet first," upon the shoulders of his friends. There was no sound but the wonderful air of Mendelssohn's Funeral March, with muffled drums, and the sighing of the old trees which had been very dear to George, Edith, a poor, slight, black figure, stumbled forward on Clive's arm. The mother walked with the little gray woman. Her head a-smooth, her

woman. Her head beneath her veil was held high. She was proud of her great, big, good-natured son. George's horse came after, with his sword and helmet on the saddle. The tolling bell came and came again. There was one slight figure in black that stood apart from the crowd. Her eyes followed Clive, and her heart was in them.

Into the Vault

Led by the vicar and the chanting choir the little procession, humbler than the breaker of stones with gaoler and trembling hands, who had known George's father and grandfather, passed slowly into the Hurbert vault. Into its allotted place, among his people, George's coffin went.

Clive, the wife, the little mother and Edith, faintly good their listeners, listened, like trusting children, to the sweet words of hope and homage. Finally, each one stood over the open grave and said a last word. Edith had a flower. She dropped it, and a piercing cry mingled its sound in the churchyard quiver with pity.

Clive bent down quickly and picked her up.

PART IV
CHAPTER

CLIVE left the House of Lords at five o'clock. His blood was still tingling. He had been on his feet that afternoon for the first time. He felt impelled to speak on a question that affected the yeomanry which had been raised by the first reading of a bill dealing with the problem of the army and auxiliary forces.

As he crossed the courtyard, acknowledging the salute of a police inspector, the afternoon sun of a God-sent June day fell warmly on his face. A bevy of eager pigeons ran out of his way, and the photographer of an enterprising morning illustrated paper, which had heard that he had made his maiden speech as the Duke of Cheshire,

Whitehall was heavily alive. Clerks were coming out of the stucco government offices like bees from a row of hives. Two lines of motor omnibuses went whirling along, one toward Westminster Bridge and the other to Charing Cross and the Haymarket. The London season, then in full swing, had filled the old town with visitors, and the American flag played against the blue sky from many buildings.

Congratulations

Clive turned off into Birdcage Walk to cross the Green Park. He was a little late, but he had time to write letters at Arthur's in St. James' street. His daily letter to Helena, who was staying with the Blandys, was a long one. He had the outlines of what he had first said and how it was received. Lord Roberts had been generous and ready to pay him for his words—compensation indeed for his natural nervousness.

He crossed the bridge over the lake and stood for a moment watching the ducks being fed by some children. The Royal standard was flying over Buckinghams Palace and many of the windows of color above that drab building. The King was in London.

As he moved on a hand was laid on his shoulder and he turned round. A solid figure in a dark uniform, clear and mellow voice turned him about eagerly. "By Jove! this is a good sight," he said, and he took the

"I saw you coming and waited," said the girl, smiling. "You grow more like your father every time I see you, dear lad. May I walk with you?"

"Well, rather, sir," said Clive. "Come and have some tea at the club and tell me all your news."

"I've no news to tell. I'm past the age," but I've been as much as half a day of yours." Just before I left the Marlborough it came through on the tape that you'd made a splendid impression in the Lords. So very glad, Clive, my dear. Fine reading in the morning for the little mother and Lady Mun-

Oliver laughed, but his eyes danced a little, and there was a touch more color in his face. His father's old friend had the gift for saying the right things rightly—and meaning it. He hadn't seen him since he had stayed in London with George, very nearly a year ago, when he was finishing a short holiday before returning to Berlin and his ambassadorship. During his absence he had grown the thin, earnest, graceful, thoroughbred man, who wore his white tail hat at an unconscious angle and his inevitable snowy spots at though he had been

born in them. "It's a delightful knack of always looking and being just the same. He seemed to make time, which had dealt uncommon kindly with me. I was not at all surprised by the delicate compliment to every one who knew him."

Sir Edmund Keneffine, British ambassador to the German Court, returned the affectionate inspection and found young Clive looking and a little graver, and more of a man. "Grief," he said, "has made time pass for its fruit. Clive had come through with squared shoulders. God had given him the earth for his life, and he was better for his life. To make it better by his passage. That was good."

"Good?" he said, as he went along with his arm through Clive's. "I'm in the old town again for a short holiday, and I confess that some of the old people here tell me that I've been coming back now from their great cities for twenty-seven years—find it more and more

A Curious Charm

"There's a curious chat about London that one doesn't find in Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, New York, or anywhere else. In London, mind Paris comes nearest. Is it the kind maternal face, do you suppose, that makes the English so welcoming to welcome all wandering Englishmen? I don't think so, because I have never seen a more unexplainable something that they find nowhere else. Look there, for instance, at the young man, the one with the long hair, the one who has found any such thing in the Piccadilly through the trees with the afternoon sun gliding the roof of the house, the one who is so you can, more by imagination than that being the traffic."

"That's a touch, by the way. I want you to meet some of the deplorable American friends of mine, the ones who are the cause of their daughter, Corisella, and her little Nina. Not, my dear fellow, that it makes a hell what she's called. And that's the name, isn't it? And that naive, upstanding, fearless, clear-eyed young thing is the one who is the cause of it."

"Thanks," said Clive. "Any time"

[illegible][illegible]

BRINGING UP FATHER

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By George McManus



JERRY ON THE JOB

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That Makes an Awful Difference



ABIE THE AGENT

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc. — Registered U. S. Patent Office.

Abie Thinks It Considerate on Reba's Part



POLLY AND HER PALS

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Great Britain Rights Reserved

It's Safe to Wear 'Em Now We Have Prohibition



BOOBY HATCH

Copyright, 1919, by International Feature Service, Inc.

He's an Obliging Little



HON AND DEARIE

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Hon Has Resolved Never to Give Up Again



Commerce Chamber Ballot on League of Nations Concessions

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is submitting to its members a ballot by mail on the following question:

Is it, in your opinion, the patriotic duty of all parties to make mutual concessions, to the end that the Treaty, including the League of Nations, with reservations resulting from such concessions, should be promptly ratified?

Now, this question is not a fair question to put to the members of the chamber. We do not mean to say that it was unfairly framed for an unfair purpose. The fact that the arguments for and against the question are well written and present fairly within their scope both sides of the question indicates that the framers of the question meant it to be fair. But nevertheless it is framed most unfortunately for those who believe that the so-called Lodge reservations should not be monkeyed with.

The reservations themselves are a compromise and a concession. They are the very least changes in a vicious document which will protect American interests. This newspaper believes that even these reservations do not protect America sufficiently and that there is a moral departure from an historic American policy which is too great a concession to make for the sake of joining company with two nations, the conduct of whose leaders have disclosed the most rampant, barbarous, imperialistic disposition that the world has seen in the present generation.

The conduct of England and France since the armistice, the secret treaties between England, France and Japan, the contemptuous repudiation of all the fourteen points and the treatment of almost every question before the Versailles disastors, indicate that when we joined in a league dominated by such a spirit, we shall join in a second Holy Alliance and shall abandon our policy of isolation only for the purpose of adding our brute strength to the brute strength of two other nations who are using and propose to use it like a brute. There is, therefore, no high motive for abandoning that policy by which we did good to the world by setting a good example. If we join the League of Nations dominated by the imperialistic purposes of its other members our example will cease to be good and we shall be involved in old-world brawls, with only our labor for our pains.

It is astonishing how reputable men can make public statements so utterly in the teeth of publicly known facts. The argument in behalf of further concession in favor of the League of Nations is nothing but a series of misstatements hopelessly inconsistent with notorious facts. For example, the argument starts off with a piece of claptrap, which the President ignominiously initiated, that the League of Nations stands for the maintenance of international law and order. That is exactly what the monarchs of 1815 said the Holy Alliance stood for. And so it did stand for their conception of law and order—that kind of law and order which meant the suppression of every liberal movement in Europe the moment it raised its head, and of self-determination everywhere the moment any considerable body of people seemed desirous of exercising it. The Versailles Council, which is practically the League of Nations, has outdone the infamous Holy Alliance in all respects in which its progenitor won eternal infamy.

Again, the proponents of further concessions contend that we must bear our share of the burden of enforcing the Treaty of Peace were "so influential in shaping." That must make Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and every statesman in Europe and every one of the gentlemen who accompanied the President on his mission to Europe, and whose services he did not use, laugh up their sleeves. If there is anything that we were not influential in shaping it was the Treaty of Peace. The President's one interest was the League of Nations, and when we consider that the only kind of a League of Nations that he succeeded in getting is the very kind of a League of Nations which he told the world he would not take, and which guarantees with American blood and treasure the continuing violation of nearly every one of the fourteen points, we can get some idea how much influence we had in shaping the Treaty of Peace itself.

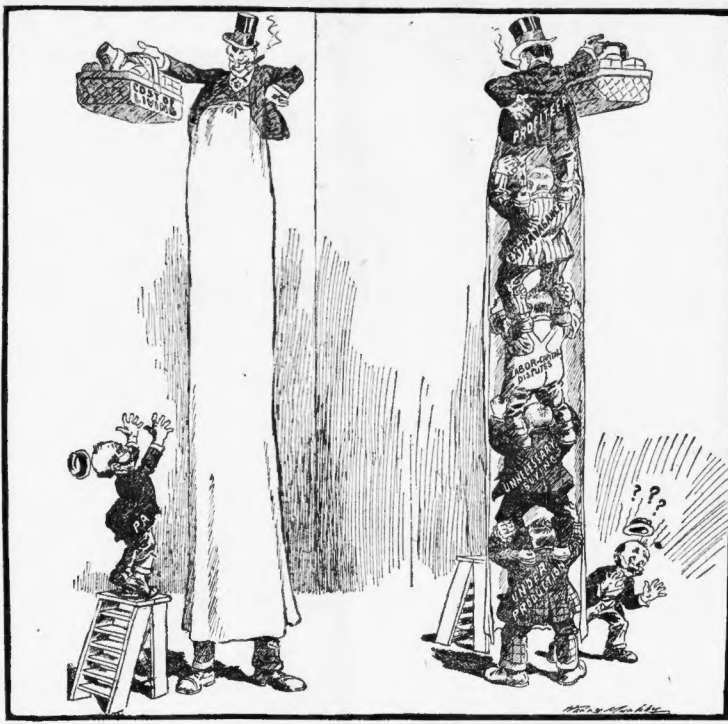
If we do not compromise further, we are told that we shall throw "the world back into the old conditions out of which grew the great war" and that we shall have to be prepared to defend ourselves as before. Is there a sane man who has read the Treaty of Peace—read any accurate account of the conference of Versailles where the treaty and the league was formulated—who does not know that we have already gone back to the conditions preceding the war?

The conditions preceding the war to which this general language refers were simply conditions of psychology and international morality. The allies contended that the Germans were advocates of a policy of blood and iron, that they had made a philosophy of the "might makes right," and that the great moral issue of the war was to establish once and for all the fact that "blood and iron" policy does not pay and that might does not make right, that trade and prosperity may not be conquered by a nation through force of arms, that the rights of the weak nations must be respected, that the rights of people everywhere to establish the kind of government that pleases them must be respected, and that peoples must not be passed about as so much spoils which belong to the victor.

Now, if there is any change in conditions since the war ended a victory for the Entente Powers which makes anybody believe the pre-war psychology, the pre-war international imperialism permitted "him to take who has the power and him to keep an," which has disestablished the idea that prosperity may be conquered by arms, and has set up securely the principle that all must be allowed to determine their own destinies without interference, we should like to know what evidence the Powers have given since their victory of this change? What a lot have they foregone that an old-fashioned victor had foregone? What reaction have they failed to conquer which they could make without destroying—an act of stupidity of the old-fashioned imperialist never guilty? Is there a student of history who is the right of self-determination has not been often present treaty than in the adjustments which followed the war by the victors who formed the Holy

The Inside Workings

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Alliance? Does anybody pretend to believe that the Treaty of Peace with Germany is as fair as the terms given to France by the victors who formed the Holy Alliance? Was there in 1815 a single example of faithfulness, sheer and stark, that equals the betrayal of China, our ally, in favor of Japan in the Shantung instance, because Japan is powerful and China is weak? Japan is imperialistic, China is not; and, moreover, because Great Britain is imperialistic, intends to pursue her imperialism in Asia and wants the collusion of another imperialistic nation with power.

The next argument for further concession is that if they are not made "a new balance of power must be established. This means the old system of alliances, secret diplomacy and competitive military armaments." But who will deny that we have not all this today? What does the special treaty with France and England which President Wilson negotiated mean? Of course, the President said that we must have no such things, that it would be inconsistent with a League of Nations and destructive of its principles. But nobody pays any attention nowadays to Mr. Wilson's inconsistency and we pass it by as not worthy of serious consideration. But the fact is that we have secret treaties, that we sanction them and we carried them out to the base betrayal of China and of Persia and of Egypt. At this very moment Clemenceau and Lloyd George are engaged in secret diplomacy that the world knows nothing about, but which may involve bloodshed in the near future. Our competitive armaments are going on. Great Britain's military establishment on a peace footing is costing her five times as much as it was costing her before the war. The French military establishment is a great deal larger, so is Japan's and so is ours than before the war, and if we are sane it will continue so.

The suggestion that the League of Nations will put down anarchy and revolution is about as silly as the idea which the Holy Alliance entertained that it could suppress radical movements throughout the world. Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, was the prime mover of the Holy Alliance, and the only place where that fearful organization succeeded in suppressing radical movements was in Russia, where they suppressed it for 100 years. But now with one bound the Russian people have made more progress in radicalism than the rest of the world has made in that hundred years. The League of Nations cannot suppress radicalism except by force, and radicalism suppressed by force means disaster sooner or later to the suppressors, as the Bourbon monarchy found in the French revolution and the Romanoff monarchy found in Russia. Unreasonable radicalism or unreasonable conservatism is best treated at home by indigenous institutions and not by foreign soldiery supplied by a League of Nations.

Once-Overers

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THE NECESSITY OF HAVING FRIENDS
You may have been betrayed by a good person whom you considered a good friend of yours, and because of this experience you have become sour.

You have decided that never again will you take anyone into your confidence, nor will you allow anyone to become friendly toward you. Do you not know that this is a recipe for a human being to be happy without friends—at least, a few friends?

No matter how happy you are, there must be someone to whom to go to share it, or its joyous qualities are diminished. There must be someone with whom you can discuss your affairs freely, and whose reserve of sympathy must become a certain order. The more you mix with the world, the greater your need of a confidant.

On the other hand, many a man will tell you that he owes his getting on in the world to the fact that he takes no one into his confidence. While this may be true about business matters, and a certain order, yet an outlet for our ideas to grow, a place for our overflow of ideas is necessary for recreation or relief from tension. Be a friend to somebody.

More Truth Than Poetry



NOT ON THE MARKET

By S. E. KISER

I OFFER more than I possessed
More money than my purse contains.
For, if the truth must be confessed,
I'm poor at getting golden gains;
I walk to save a nickel when
I see new clothes on other men.
While mine are growing thin and old;
But I'd not sell at any price
My gladness when the weather's nice.

I NEVER have been called to take
Command where others must obey;
The daily efforts that I make
Cause no commotions far away;
No interviews come to learn
What I may think of big affairs;
But for my freedom from concern,
Such as is due to borrowed cares,
I would not take a bag of gold,
If calm contentment could be sold.

At sunrise, when the tinted cloud
Is blended with the distant hill,
I need not ask to be allowed
To look or chide on artist's thrill;
When softly in an April night
The raindrops patter on the pane,
I claim the undisputed right
To think that Spring is come again;
Not all the gold that striving brings
Would buy my gladness in such things.

I JOURNEY here and there and find
At every turn some new surprise;
Today a chance for being kind,
Tomorrow faith in lovely eyes.
Or, maybe, as I go my way,
A breath of fragrance blown to me
Brings back remembrance of a day
When youth was mine and hers, and we
Would not have sold an hour to claim
Uncounted wealth or deathless fame.



ENERGY IS LOOSE FROM ITS BONDS

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow

I KNOW that I can write, and I am really going to give my attention to it. Of course, I shall only publish in the larger and more important magazines. The woman with whom I was taking luncheon, and who, like myself, makes writing her trade, looked at me and laughed as this remark floated to us from an adjoining table. "Can you beat it?" she said, and I fervently assured her that I could not. And this led to various cogitations on the part of each of us.

Women, especially the entirely untrained ones, have the idea that they can gather the plums without climbing the tree to do so. They vaguely imagine that the tree, the moment they stand near it, will incline its branches loaded with the most tempting fruit and deposit its choicest specimens in their outstretched hands. The lady at the next table presently arose and, drawing her champagne flutes about her, walked out. "Myra, she really can write," I said. "But she has no idea there is such a thing as craftsmanship, and it is acquired by labor." She shrugged her shoulders and said, "You saw that she really had some ability. What advice would you give her?"

She Needs Discipline
My companion shook her head. "No use in giving her advice, so long as she holds to her present ideas. What she needs is discipline."

I saw a woman like her. She went on, "entirely untrained and utterly inexperienced, only she had to do something to earn her living. She was one of the saddest figures in the world, a woman in middle life who is suddenly and unexpectedly left without an income and thrown upon her own resources. This woman thought she wanted to write; but her stories all came back. There was not enough in them to secure attention. Finally she obtained a position with a magazine, and there she had first of all to learn the routine of the business. And I assure you it was hard work. She had to dispose of her hours, not to please herself, as she had been accustomed to doing, but to fit the machinery of which she had become a part. She had to learn not to consult herself and her own wishes, but those of some one else. It was an invaluable experience."

And then one day an article came describing the experiments of a woman in making and using the subject matter of her own attention, and she followed it up. Outside of her hours, she took every opportunity to study it. She wrote by personal correspondence to get all the information she could from those working in it. She heard of a man who was not only making his own dyes but weaving on handlooms his own fabrics and textiles. She succeeded in meeting him after considerable delay. He realized her genuine interest in the subject and saw that she had given it much time and study. The result was that he offered her a position which she accepted. She has introduced some improvements which are valuable to him, and is now doing remarkably well. More than that, she is very happy in her work.

Bottled Up Energy
"And you will observe," my companion added, "that she is not doing the thing she set out to do, but something which suits her far better and which has in it her own, unmeasured growth opportunities."

"Just so," I returned, "but what has all this got to do with the left at the next table who remarked that she knew she could write?" "Why, this," she replied. "She, like thousands of other women, has a lot of bottled-up energy that she doesn't know what to do with. Writing is the first thing that comes into her head, but it is her belief that if she really set down and worked hard at that, the way would open to other opportunities which would lead to the development of her real talent."

"Emersonian wisdom," I murmured. "With the exercise of powers, new powers shall appear." She nodded. "That is the only way that he never refused an engagement. It might not always be to his liking, but his experience counted. People waste a lot of time wondering whether they had better do this or that. The thing is to do something and do it with your might. The next chance is bound to come, and experience always counts."

WHAT UP AND DOWN ON EARTH MEANS

By Garrett P. Serviss

REFERRING once more to the relative importance of literary and scientific training of the mind, I address the following letter from Washington, written in an excellent "hand," expressed in grammatical English, with correct spelling of every word used: "Could you kindly enlighten me as to the following: If a man traveled around the earth, in a direction from the North Pole towards the South Pole, would he be at any time upside down? If so, how is it that he does not experience the sensation of being upside down?"

The writer of that question, like every other "educated person," was once, of course, carefully instructed concerning the parts of speech and their interrelations (as every scholar should be); but evidently nobody thought of giving him equally important instruction concerning the true meaning of "upside down." And how many school children ever do get any instruction on such matters? Yet it is the lack of clear ideas about these extremely simple things which constitutes the greatest obstacle to the popular diffusion of scientific knowledge. And what is scientific knowledge? It is not something apart from the ordinary mind, intended only for a select circle of "academics," but it is the indispensable basis of human progress and civilization.

Well Worth While

I am convinced, then, that it is well worth while to try, again and again, to help those who are astonishingly numerous whose minds are in confusion on this particular subject of "up and down." Until they are clear with regard to that, discussion of many of the simplest facts of science will continue to be "above their heads."

One of the first things that a child should see and become familiar with, in the school room or at home, is the difference between up and down. One of the first things that he should be thoroughly taught is that he is living on a big ball, so large that he can see but a tiny bit of its surface at one time. He ought to learn that scientific truth is as soon as he learns the alphabet and the multiplication table, and perhaps sooner. He would learn it easily and it would furnish him valuable training for his imagination, a faculty which is particularly active in children and particularly apt at all ages to lead astray, if not regulated early in life.

With the globe before him any nine or ten-year-old boy could, and should, be taught the simple fact of gravity, i. e., that all things on the earth tend to move toward its center, and that this attraction toward the center of the globe is the cause not only of the falling of unsupported bodies, but of the weight, or the pressure, of bodies that are supported.

Know Law of Gravity

He would then, clearly in his mind, from the start, the fact that "up" means away from the center of the earth, and that "down" means toward the same center. He would see, at once, on looking at the globe that people standing on different sides of it must necessarily have their feet pointed toward the one common center, and their heads toward different points in the surrounding sky, and yet that each individual, no matter where he is, has the same sense of being "right side up."

In other words, up and down are the two opposite directions of motion, beginning at the center of the earth's center of gravity. Follow one of the lines toward the center and the direction is that which we call "down"; follow it away from the center and the direction becomes "up." Up and down, then, have no meaning except with regard to the earth's center. If you were thrown far out into space, outside the earth's center, you would have no sense of up and down unless you were near enough to some other powerful body, such as the sun, to become clearly aware of its attraction, and then "down" would be toward that body, because that is the direction in which you would fall while "up" would, of course, be away from it.